THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 317

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TERMS

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FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The APPEAL, the largest and cheapest weekly paper in Tennessee, will be sent to subscribers for the ensuing four months as a campaign paper, at the very low rates given below.

As a Campaign paper, the APPEAL will make its readers acquainted with all current political events, and whatever else may be of interest. It will express its own opinions fully and freely as heretofore, and continue to observe the rules of conduct that have always governed it. It has no new professions to make.

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ALBERT PIKE & CO.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated; go, with the return of peace, demand:

1. The immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as be requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligation of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, excluding Government bonds, and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the freedmen's bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made sound; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into National forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equalization under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and bear most lightly on the laboring classes of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of right of authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an efficient protection and agreement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unprincipled expedients and tyranny by which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has openly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army, which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizure.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judiciary tribunal, and has even threatened to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, chiefly because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and perjured charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its unjust and unequal taxation has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are reeling on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its president we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with this exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized, consolidated government in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed widely among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants at the minimum price as established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands and not the lands themselves should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the blessings of the people, and to act to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship and bid all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of an order from E. J. Latham, Register in Bankruptcy for the Western District of Tennessee, there will be a second general meeting of the creditors of W. H. Grider, Bankrupt, at said Register's office, No. 40 Main street, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 4th day of August next.

C. A. LEFFINGWELL, Assignee

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FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

MORE ABOUT THE WICKEDEST MAN IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Dyer's Summing Up.

The August number of *Packard's Monthly* contains a second article on "The Wickedest Man in New York," by Mr. Oliver Dyer. We quote the principal passages:

HIS RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

"Since the appearance of the sketch in the July number of this magazine, Mr. Allen has been run down with visitors, especially clergymen, who, he says, invariably ask for the 'Wickedest Man in New York, to which inquiry he promptly responds as being the identical individual 'referred to.'

"His reception of his clerical visitors is sometimes exquisitely characteristic.

"'I'm glad to see you gentlemen,' he says. 'Walk in. Sit down. Make yourselves at home. Have a copy of the *Little Wanderer's Friend?* We have to do a good deal of missionary work down here, and I find the *Little Wanderer's Friend* a good thing in that line. Take it home with you and read it. Lots of good stuff in it. Good music, too. I like to have clergymen come here. I want to do all the good I can; and I don't know any class of men who'd be more benefitted by association with me than clergymen. So come often, gentlemen, and stay late.'

HIS OPINION OF RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

"Allen also frequently plays off his *Observer* and *Independent* on his clerical visitors; gets them into theological discussions, and twists and harasses them in all manner of good-natured ways, always taking care to keep himself master of the situation under all circumstances.

"One curious development of Allen's character was manifested in his anxiety to know how the religious papers would treat his case, as set forth in our sketch. His tenacity of connection with the religious press is, in truth, a most singular and significant fact—far more significant than he himself has any idea of.

"'What possible interest can *you* take in religious papers?' we once asked him.

'Why do you read the *Observer* and the *Independent?*'

"'Oh,' he replied, 'I'm liberal in my views, and impartial in my tastes. And as to reading, why, I read anything, from Tom Paine to the Bible. Besides, I must have my theology and whisky 'straight.' I don't want either of 'em watered or adulterated. The *Observer* and *Independent* are cut-and-outers—one on one side and t'other on t'other. They strike out from the shoulder, and get in a lick under the ear every time. When the *Observer* gets hold of one of your loose, milk-and-water Christians, or some fellow with an unsound, new-fangled theology, it shakes him just as one of Kit Burns' pups shakes a rat; and then the *Independent* gets mad, and pitches in, and shakes the *Observer* just as Kit shakes the pup when he gets mad. That's my style. I like a lively Gospel and a muscular religion. I go in for the church militant, and pride myself on being a high private in the same army in which the *Observer* and *Independent* are field-marshals. I'm content to carry the knapsack and let them wear the plumes.'

FONDNESS FOR MUSIC.

"An additional and pointed illustration of Allen's fondness for sacred music was recently given to us by Sergeant George E. Towns, of the Fourth Precinct Metropolitan Police. In the winter of 1864, when the Sergeant, then a patrolman, was walking his beat with his comrade, Frederick Gilbert, they stopped, about three o'clock in the morning, to kick their heels on Allen's stoop. It was bitter cold, and, to keep their hearts warm, they began to hum some heart-stirring old hymns. After a while they struck into old Coronation:

"'All hail the power of Jesus' name,
Let angels prostrate fall,
Bring forth the royal diadem,
And crown him Lord of all.'

As they concluded the hymn a noise was heard inside of Allen's barroom, and Mr. Towns exclaimed:

"'Hush, Gilbert! there's some one in there!"

"'It is only me, Towns,' responded Allen, opening the door and stepping to the threshold in his night rig, bitter cold as it was. 'I heard you humming old Coronation, and had to get up and come down. I could not stand it, with that old tune buzzing in my ears. Old Coronation will always fetch me at any season of the year, and at any time of the day or night.'

"On the third day of July last, as Dr. J. M. Ward, a well known Christian philanthropist, was passing Allen's saloon, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, he found him sitting near the door with a copy of *Packard's Monthly* for July in his hand, intently studying our sketch of him. On accosting Allen he was kindly greeted in return; and, after some conversation about the sketch, Dr. Ward spoke to him, as is his custom on every fit occasion, about his soul's welfare and the salvation of his children.

"In response to this Allen called out, "'Chester, come here,' and his son came to his side.

"'Now, Chester,' said he, 'sing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," for the Doctor.'

"And thereupon Allen himself led off, and father and son sang:

"'Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee,
Even though it be a cross
That raiseth me;
Still, all my song shall be,
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.'

"And there that strange man sat in his dance-house, on that third day of July, with the doors open to the street, and his little son standing by his side, and led the child in song through the whole five verses of that hymn, in as devotional and reverent a manner, Dr. Ward says, as he ever witnessed.

HORROR OF INFIDELITY.

"Allen is solicitous that little Chester should not have his mind poisoned by anything verging on infidelity. On one occasion when visitors were present, an infidel came into the dancing saloon about eleven o'clock at night, and began to ventilate his belief, or rather his unbelief. He was surprised at being at once taken up by Allen and demolished. The unbeliever was no match for the Wickedest Man in theology, philosophy or common sense. He soon retired, rather crestfallen, and after the door had closed on him, Allen turned to some of those present and exclaimed, in tones of grief and bitterness:

"'My God! gentlemen, to think of a man's coming into my house and uttering such sentiments as those! Why, I wouldn't have had my family heard that man for anything! And Chester, especially—'

"Here, seeing the looks of astonishment on some of the visitor's faces, he exclaimed:

"'I know what you're thinking of. You think that Chester hears worse than that. But he don't. He hears me swear, and he hears the girls when they get mad or drunk, and they *can* talk bad enough when they get a-going, God knows; but I don't care for that. That isn't anything. That don't kill. But to have Chester get the notion that the Bible isn't true, or to have him hear any man deny the existence of God or attempt to make God anything else than God—why, damn it to hell, gentlemen, I wouldn't have such notions as those put into Chester's head for all the world!'

"Was there ever another such a man as this incomprehensible Water street dance-house keeper?

LOVE FOR LAW AND ORDER.

"Another singular fact about this man is his passion for law and order. The law, in his opinion, must be respected and obeyed. The Hon. Thomas C. Acton, President of the Board of Metropolitan Police, says that during the riots of 1863 he swore Allen in as a special policeman, and that he was a perfect lion on the side of the authorities all through those frightful times. So trustworthy and true-hearted was he, so implicitly could his word be relied upon, that Mr. Acton swore in every man that Allen sent to him for that purpose, without asking any questions, so sure was he of his judgment and loyalty. And in not a single instance did Mr. Acton find that his confidence in the man had been misplaced.

"The police of the Fourth ward bear similar testimony to this man's orderliness, and his love of public and especially Sabbath decorum. He renders most efficient aid to the police in keeping the crowds that assemble at the out-door Sabbath meetings in order.

* * * * "Our Wickedest Man was not at the meeting above described, else things might have gone differently. He has a most unique way of quieting rowdies on such occasions. He takes the ringleader by the collar, and jerks him out of his boots into decorum by a single application of muscle. Or, he secures some obstreperous disturber by the throat, and impressively exclaims:

"'You lousy hound, what do you mean by treating the ministers of the Gospel with disrespect? When a gentleman takes the trouble to bring you a message from Heaven for nothing, aren't you man enough to listen to him respectfully. If I catch you making any more disturbance here, I'll boot you into the dock!'

"Another of his 'means of grace' is to take a boisterous worshipper by the collar, and say:

"'Come here and take a drink, you son of a thief!' And, after administering a dose of Bourbon to him, he gives him a jerk and a shove, and says, 'Now go mind your gospel, and see that you treat the preacher respectfully, or I'll button your nose over your eye!'

"By such measures, and others of a similar character, this phenomenal creature, at an out-door Sabbath meeting will keep in order a crowd that it would seem could be reduced to subjection by no other means. His own criticisms on the speakers, meanwhile, are as unsparing as they are original. He has a keen perception of their fitness or unfitness, as the case may be; and no one rejoices more than he does when a speaker proves himself called of Heaven to the work, nor grieves more poignantly when one brings the cause he attempts to serve into contempt by his incapacity and folly.

"GRIT AND GRACE."

"It must be that there is something in this man's blood which makes him as eager for sacred songs and for religious services as the setter is for game. His declaration, quoted in our former article, that 'grit and *grace* run through his family as the Tigris and the Jordan run through the Holy Land,' was no mere boast. To those three sisters and brothers of his we hope yet to see a fourth added. John Allen, as a preacher of the Gospel to the out-door poor of New York, and to the vagabonds of the streets and docks, would be the Boanerges of the Metropolis.

BENEVOLENCE.

"Allen is tender-hearted towards poor children. He gathers them into his infernal place by dozens and scores during inclement weather, and especially in the winter, and often not only feeds but clothes them; he also sends them to Sabbath-school. Sometimes he goes into the streets on the Sabbath and gathers up the vagrant children in squads, and marches them off to the Mission Sabbath-school in Dover street, or to some other similar institution elsewhere. And he looks to their behavior, too, after he gets them into Sabbath-school, and takes a fatherly interest in their welfare.

"This trait affords special pleasure in helping the most helpless classes. Licensed venders come in for a goodly share of his friendly attentions.

A JOKE ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

"Among the most recent 'distinguished' visitors to Mr. Allen's abode were several large deputations from the Democratic National Convention when that institution was lately flourishing in Fourteenth street. One company of country delegates, numbering thirty, went down to No 304 Water street, under the escort of Capt. Thorne, of the Fourth Precinct, and we are informed that on one evening as many as sixty delegates were present at one time, filling both barroom and dancing saloon, and protruding upon the stoop and sidewalk. They had all read our account of the Wickedest Man, and were anxious to see him. He was courteous and cordial, as he always is to visitors. One of the delegates remarked:

"'I suppose this is about the worst section of the city, Mr. Allen, from all accounts?'

"To which Mr. Allen replied:

"'Well, yes, it has had that reputation; but just now it is completely eclipsed by Fourteenth street.'

"This retort was received with applause, and the delegates hailed 'The Wickedest' as a man and a brother.

SUMMING UP.

"According to our view of the matter, the pre-eminent wickedness of John Allen comes from his willful perversion of his own original excellence of character, the prostitution of extraordinary talents to base uses, and the persistent violation of divine laws, the truth and binding force of which he clearly perceives and steadfastly believes.

"There is a plentiful supply of men in New York who are far more vile, beastly and repulsive than this Wickedest Man. In point of fact, he is not repulsive; he does not impress one who knows him as a 'vile fellow,' but as a bold, chivalric emissary of Pandemonium, who has good points enough to enable him to serve his satanic chief fairly with a force and efficiency which no mere bestial satrap of hell could ever achieve.

"We are glad that he has the grace to be grieved by our 'showing him up as we have found him,' according to agreement; glad that he winces at the thought of his children's some day reading our sketch. For, as we said in the beginning, we like the man, despite his wickedness, and would do much to rescue him from the fate to which he seems to be rushing.

JOHN ALLEN'S PROMISE.

"At 4 o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 10th day of July, after the foregoing had been put in type, we had an interview with John Allen, in the private room of Mr. Acton, and in Mr. Acton's presence, at police headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry street. Allen protested against being called the Wickedest Man in New York. Said he:

"'I am not the wickedest man in this city. There are lots of worse men than I am—men who never help the poor nor poor children, nor do anything for anybody, and Mr. Acton here knows that I spend hundreds of dollars in that way.'

"We then stated why we considered him the 'Wickedest Man in New York,' quoting the paragraph above, in which we embody our views on that point. This seemed to be a new idea on the subject to him—and our offering to state anything as coming from him, which he wished to have said, he replied:

"'Well, just say that I have some good points, and that I am not the Wickedest Man in New York by a long way.'

"Mr. Acton then tackled him about his keeping such a den, and sent the truth home to his heart that, by staying there, he would blight the life of his idolized boy.

"'And now, John, continued Mr. Acton, 'I want you to promise us that you will quit the place and give your children a fair chance.'

"Allen hesitated and remonstrated for a long time, but finally said:

"'Well, I promise to do it.'

"'When will you quit?" we asked.

"'The first of next May,' he replied.

"'Say September,' said Mr. Acton.

"'I can't do it—impossible. You could not get out of here in a week. My other property is rented, and I can't manage it before May.'

"'Yes you can, John,' persisted Mr. Acton; 'Say September.'

"'Well, if I can sell out my business I will,' he at last said.

"'No, John; be a man and do the clean thing. Quit the business, turn your house into a home for poor girls, and regenerate that whole region. You can do it if you'll only try.'

"'Well, gentlemen, I give you my word that I'll quit the business by the first of May sure, and as much sooner as I can!' and he rushed from the room.

"'He'll do it,' said Mr. Acton, as Allen disappeared. 'John never goes back on his pledged word. The fact is, you have hit him in the very core of his heart. Your sketch painted his very soul, and the picture is constantly before him. He has been in a state of unrest ever since. He never knew before how wicked he is, nor what his life is leading to. That boy of his is the strong point. He worships that child, and wants him to grow up a good and great man, and now he begins to see how cruel it is to keep the child in such a place. Besides, John himself has good points, lots of 'em. He really wants to be a man. He was up here with me an hour and a half last Sunday morning, talking about these matters. What there is bad in him can be cured, and you'll fetch him, sure. Let the people keep praying for him. God rules in this world, and he will bring these matters all out straight.'"

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Funding bill, as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference and agreed to by the Senate, provides for and authorizes the issue, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of registered or coupon bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars, or of any multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after thirty and forty years, respectively, bearing interest in coin, and payable semi-annually; the thirty year bonds at the rate of 4½ per cent, and the forty year bonds at 4 per cent, and exempt from all taxes, either under the United States or municipal authority, said bonds to be exclusively used for the redemption of, or in exchange for, an equal amount of outstanding bonds of the United States known as five-twenties, and may be issued to an amount sufficient to cover the principal of all such bonds.

Section 2 appropriates out of the duties on imports $135,000,000 annually, to be applied to the payment of the interest and the reduction of the principal of the public debt. Such reduction shall be in lieu of the sinking fund contemplated by the 6th section, approved February 25, 1865.

Section third prohibits the payment of any commission or compensation for the sale, negotiation, redemption or exchange of any bonds or securities of the United States, or of gold or bullion disposed of on account of the United States. All acts or parts of acts authorizing the appointment of or employment by the Secretary of any agent for this purpose, other than the sworn officers of his department, are hereby repealed.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The number of persons missing and drowned from Ellicott City, as received at the offices of the city papers to-night, reaches thirty-seven. The number drowned and missing in Baltimore is six. The long bridge spanning the Patapsco is blockaded with the debris of the flood. The river surface for several acres is jammed with the wrecks of over thirty houses, all kinds of moveables, factory fixtures, boilers, parts of engines and every species of property. Nearly 200 bales of cotton have been taken out of the mass. The railroad track through Pratt street is rejoined, and through trains from Washington for the North pass through the city. On the flats below the Relay House, eight dead bodies were recovered to-day and nine yesterday, most of whom were recognized by friends and relatives from Ellicott City. The bodies were of persons from four to sixty years of age, and were stripped of every particle of clothing. All were taken to Ellicott City for interment.

LONDON, July 27.—The following has been received from Rome:

"The police have discovered a mine to blow up the fortifications on Mount Oventure. Two sentinels were recently attacked in the night and wounded. The police seized a quantity of red and black Garibaldian shirts. Licenses have been withdrawn from all the wine shops in the Roman Campagna."

TRANSPORTATION.

ARKANSAS STAGE LINES

—FROM—

LITTLE ROCK

TO BENTON,

HOT SPRINGS.

Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarksville, Texas; Tulip, Ark. Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Russellville, Dardanell, Clarksville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Parties wishing private conveyances can contact for the same by applying to the General agent, who will be upon the train, and will check baggage through to Hot Springs.

H. CLAY ROBARDS, Ticket Agent.
G. W. UPRIGHT, General Passenger Agent.
B. J. CHIDESTER, Proprietor.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. jy5

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—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

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Summer Schedules, June, 1868.

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis	7:00 a m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a m.	6:00 p.m.
" Cincinnati	12 noon.	11:30 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:30 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	8:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect fo. Nashville. The 4:00 p m connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 7:30 p m. next day.

THROUGH TICKETS

At reduced rates, can be procured at Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

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MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

mch31

Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables, who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purposes of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No. 1, English's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Semmes's, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
District No. 3, Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 5, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Fisherville, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17.
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18.
District No. 12, Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 14, Tax Collector's office, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
District No. 15, Handmaker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 25.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An Act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State, passed March 13, 1868."

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are payable on and after the first Monday in the day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the following first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent. in amount of taxes so due and unpaid such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed tax; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties enacted in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legally accrued on the same; and in his statements, showing the exact condition of the tax books in every county, that he made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, costs, fees and penalty, shall, in the aggregate, be subjected to an additional penalty of fifty per cent., and whether such property be purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be released by the owner thereof, except upon the payment of the fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsed, to date of sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same is hereby imposed; which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued up to the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public instruction, except upon the payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such time as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to all the property disposed of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, vest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns; Provided, That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to receive from the owner of such real estate, or his agent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to all such real estate as has not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, but the name of the true owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

* * * * * * *

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN,
Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

☞ Office in Greenlaw Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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DEMOCRATIC HEAD-QUARTERS

—IN—

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Open at all hours; supplied with newspapers from every State in the Union; and every Conservative American, Federal or Confederate, are always welcome.

The Shelby County Democratic Club

Meets at the Democratic Head-quarters every Saturday Evening, and is called to order precisely at half-past 8 o'clock.

President.—ALBERT PIKE.

Vice-Presidents.—W. T. Avery, John Dawson, M. Mageveney, jr., M. D. L. Stewart, A. E. Frankland, J. W. Leftwich and F. L. Warner.

Recording Secretary.—W. O. Lofland.

Corresponding Secretary—Minor Merriwether.

Treasurer.—Major J. J. Murphy.

Democratic Clubs established elsewhere in the State are invited to correspond with the Shelby County Club, for co-operation and concerted action.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS: 27TH JULY, 1868.

The members of the Executive Committee of the Central Democratic Club of Shelby county, are requested to meet at the Editorial Rooms of the APPEAL, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2:30 p.m., *sharp*.

The Executive Committees of the Ward, District and Independent Clubs, are invited to send one Delegate each, to meet the Executive Committee of the County Club at that time and place.

As every one will be bound by the action of the Committee so convened, it is earnestly hoped that all *will* be present, who *should* be so.

ALBERT PIKE,
President of the Central Democratic Club.

WHAT AND HOW.

If the political movements now in progress in this and other Southern States, by the formation of Democratic Clubs, and otherwise, had for their object only to arouse enthusiasm and by parade and display create confidence, by speeches to inform the members and furnish them with arguments, and by the show of numbers to secure to themselves the halting and the doubtful, who always go with the public opinion of the community in which they live, no one will doubt that the results would be of great service to the cause of the Constitution in its death-struggle with Congressional Jacobinism. For no other than these uses are subserved by the great mass-meetings, which were usual twenty-five years ago, and are to re-assemble during the present campaign.

But the formation of Democratic Clubs has in view not these objects only, but others also. For these *only*, perhaps the results would hardly justify the outlay of time and trouble and expense.

The chief object, as we understand it, is to effect a complete organization into local and Central Clubs, of *all* the Conservative white men of each State; to have these Clubs represented in a Central Club, from which the orders shall emanate that are to direct all;—in other words, to have not only the *army*, organized into county and local Clubs, but also the *brain* of the army, one man, perhaps, selected by each County Club, and these forming a Central Executive Club of administration and direction, that shall have a single will, the decision of the majority always ruling; and which, carefully guarding against rash counsels in the Clubs, shall concentrate and *compress* the Conservative strength of the State, until, when exerted at the proper moment, it shall have the irresistible force of the lightning launched from the right hand of God.

We have the right to use the expression. The cause in which we labor is the cause of God, because it is the cause of Truth; and its antagonistic cause is the Devil's cause, because it is the cause of Falsehood and Fraud, sustained by the pupils of Belial and Moloch, and here in Tennessee, by the rogues who have fallen out and are wrangling over the plunder and the prey. Let the kites and the kestrels scream in discordant quarrel. By and by the eagles will swoop down among them, and the uproar will cease.

But we digress. The chief object, as we were saying, of the system of organization by Democratic Clubs, is to form into working bodies all the Conservative white men of each Southern State, who are *entitled* to vote, whether disfranchised or not, and to give to this *corps d'armee* thus organized, unity of will with force of action.

The next object is to ascertain and record the strength of the enemy, as well as our own; to register the name of every white and colored voter; and of every white man who is disfranchised, with the politics of each.

These are, after all, the only means by which the great object is to be attained. That object is, to carry as many as possible of the Southern States for the Democratic nominees, at the polls opened under Scalawag legislation, and by the votes permitted to be cast there.

The purpose of the Congress of the United States is to make it certain that no Southern State shall *so* vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. All their late legislation in regard to these States has but the single purpose of securing their electoral vote for the Chicago nominees. To this end, all the disqualifications created by the new Scalawag Constitutions are to be enforced by acts of Congress, executed, if need be, by the bayonet. Here, an immense number of men are to be deprived of the right to vote, because they cannot swear that they never gave aid, countenance or sympathy to the "rebellion." Here, a large number are to be disfranchised, because they voted against, or did not vote for, the Caliban-Constitution. And there, the young men who were boys when the war began, are to be disfranchised, as it is meant that those yet unborn shall be, if they will not swear never to attempt to take from the negroes the right to vote. This damnable device for fettering the judgment and conscience, and imposing a penalty for exercising the right of free political action in a commonwealth, disfranchises men for doing that which even the Supreme Court of Tennessee has decided that the citizens of every free State have a right to do,—that is, for determining to what portion of the people the elective franchise may be safely entrusted.

The Congress declares in force, and proclaims that it will maintain by bayonets, the Constitutions which contain these infamous provisions. By means of these, it secures to Grant and Colfax the electoral votes of most of the Southern States. The rest, force and fraud will secure.

Anticipating that polls will be opened, with judges and clerks appointed for the purpose, at which the votes of the disfranchised shall be received, in order that the Northern Democracy may have certain knowledge what the vote of each Southern State would have been if there had been no such disfranchisement, it is proposed by Congress to make it a penal offence for any persons to act as officers at such polls; and they mean thus to stifle the voice of the true people of the South. These are not even to be allowed to say how they would have voted, if they had not been deprived of the right.

Nevertheless this must be and shall be shown. If Democratic clubs are established, as they must be, in every county, the votes of all who are disfranchised can be taken and registered in the bosom of each club, on the day of election, and the statement of the vote certified by the officers of the club, and these consolidated and certified by the officers of the Central Executive Club, and by them furnished to the Central Executive Democratic Committee of the United States, with statements authenticated in like manner, of the number of negroes who vote in each county, for each ticket.

If regular polls were allowed to be publicly opened, the Radical Congress would pay no attention to the vote so taken; and for the purposes of the Democratic party it would be no better than taking the disfranchised vote in the clubs, which no law *can* prevent our doing.

It is quite evident that the organization of the Conservative party here, and its unexpected display of strength as well as enthusiasm, have caused the teeth of Radicalism to chatter, and its knees to smite together with fear. Even the furious quarrels of those who once vouched for each other's honesty and honor, when they knew each other as well as they do now; and whose only difficulty now is to find words of obloquy and contumely bitter enough to depict the true characters of each other, are evidences of their trepidation and alarm; and not only the honest whose stomachs at last with nausea reject Radicalism, but the knaves who always hedge in time and leave a party when they foresee its coming ruin, are falling into the Democratic ranks. So much the more reason is there why the organization should be made as complete and imposing as possible. Not more than a half, perhaps not more than a third of the Conservative white men of this County are as yet enrolled as members of clubs. One who is himself zealous and in earnest wonders how any man can be apathetic and listless in such an emergency as the present, when every thing near and dear to every freeman is involved in the controversy. And yet there are more than enough here who are so,—more than enough, even, who sniff and sneer, and pour cold water on the zeal of others, and ridicule the idea of expecting to *do* anything in Tennessee; and among these, strange to say, are many of those men of property or credit, who are most deeply interested in the contest, and whose lukewarmness is treason to freedom and faithlessness to those who are their fellows in a common danger.

Enroll the names of all such men. The rolls may be of value hereafter. And let no pains be spared to induce every true man, who is neither abject nor false, to unite himself with some club and labor in the common cause. Shame on those who do not do it! Let the women shame them to exertion; and refuse to know them if they continue to stand aloof, ready, however, to reap the fruits of a Democratic victory, if we should win one.

But the Governor will arm the State Blackguards, which the Legislature is to vote to raise, and will station a regiment or two in Memphis, to snuff out the Ku-Klux, and, with the help of the negroes, to put down the Democratic Clubs and stifle that free speech which tyrants always dread!

If this is done, let Conservatives obey the law, and not resort to any measures of violence. They would fail, and we and the cause would fare the worse for it. But whatsoever we have a right to do, under the law, let us do, fearless of consequences.

The negroes of the Loyal Leagues are *all* armed. They *go* armed, day and night, regardless of the law forbidding it. They drill nightly, and are organized for violence. Let it be initiated by them, and not by us. But we have the right to prepare to defend our property, rights and lives: and every able-bodied member of every Democratic Club should be required to arm himself efficiently, and be always ready at a moment's warning, to assemble at a given place, under officers selected in advance. The *law* forbids carrying weapons. But it is, as a law, like that of a banditti, whose cut-throats and thieves are all armed, while they disarm in advance those whom they propose to rob, so that they may not be able to resist. There is a law of the land, paramount to all others, the law of self-defence, which annuls the law that disarms white men, leaving negroes armed. No law is binding or has the least force, which disarms part of the people, in order that they may be at the mercy of the rest. Set the law at defiance, as one that is null and void, and because, if not so, it has become unjust because it is enforced in rare cases only, and is partial in its operation. The free white men of Tennessee have the right, by their Constitution, to keep and bear arms for their common defence.

Let us, above all things, eschew the counsels of rashness, and avoid impatience, and zeal without discretion, and that temper which makes light of and under-rates dangers at the beginning, to exaggerate and be unmanned by them in the end. We are to a great extent in the power of the adversary, of that old Man of Sin, who rules Tennessee, and of his obsequious Legislature. No constitutional prohibitions will prevent their usurpations of any powers, their denials of any rights, their encouragement of any violence, in maintaining themselves in power. They will be sustained in every thing by Federal bayonets. Grant would not hesitate to give, in the interest of Jacobinism, and to make himself President, an order that would put the steel to the throats of fifty thousand men of his own race and blood, and make negroes their executioners. He is of that cold, cruel, remorseless nature. As a General, he never cared to save his men, but was willing to lose two, for every Confederate whom his forces could kill or disable; and to let thousands of his men languish to death in Confederate prisons, rather than exchange for them able-bodied Confederates, who would at once recruit the armies opposed to him. It was an inhuman and a bloody policy, and required a man without a heart to carry it out. To such a man, rights are nothing. If they stand in his way he tramples them under the hoofs of his war-horse, as mercilessly as though they were human hearts.

It is necessary, it is wise, and it is right, that those who now assume to guide and lead the people, should be most careful not by rashness to lead them into difficulties and dangers, from which they will not have the wit or power to extricate them. Our enemies, shrewd and vigilant, lie in wait, keen and eager to take advantage of the first mis-step on our part; and we must not make that mis-step. They quarrel among themselves, with vociferous caterwaulings, and a general discharge of all their stink-pots at each other; but like a herd of wolves wrangling over the carcass of a bison, they will promptly stand shoulder to shoulder again, to resist a common foe, not for their altars and hearths, but for their places and the pickings and perquisites on which they fatten.

We must have union, harmony and concert of action. The Cubs are too numerous to deliberate. That must be done by the Executive Committees. Each Conservative must contribute all he can to the common cause. Better give all we have to it, of time, talents, muscles and money, than remain in our present condition, in which we shall soon be robbed of all the property we have, or it will become worthless.

"Providence gives the victory," Napoleon said, "to the side that has the strongest battalions." You cannot equip and keep in the field, battalions, without money. "Trust in God," said Cromwell, "and keep your powder dry." You cannot even buy the powder without money. Those who have wealth ought to be ashamed not to contribute liberally to the cause, without waiting to be run after and dunned again and again. *It is to the indifference of these men that Radicalism in the South owes half of its strength;* and yet, how much will the laborer and artizan be benefitted by a Democratic victory, in comparison with these men? The election of a Democratic President would at once double the cash value of all the real estate in Memphis; and yet the large property-holders are the most reluctant of all men to contribute for political purposes, and, in proportion to what they have at stake, they contribute the least. Against us are all the revenues of the State and Nation, in the hands of unscrupulous men, who will stickle at nothing to prevent defeat. *How* unscrupulous they are, they are telling the people, here in Tennessee.

Results in this world do not achieve themselves. In political affairs, they are obtained only by labor and money. Even the Conservative Press is so crippled by the "*protection*" given by the Legislature to the organs of Radicalism, that it is comparatively powerless, and the influence of the best journals reaches but a little way; while proprietors and editors are almost literally without the means of living. They cannot afford to publish notices of meetings and other political advertisements for nothing, as they are expected to do. The property-holder must have the rent for his hall, the Gas Company pay for its gas; and musicians cannot wait *always* for their money. Committees to collect subscriptions must do their duty, which those who can contribute ought to make as easy as possible. When one great danger, overhanging us like an avalanche or a mountain wave, threatens incontinently to fall upon and overwhelm us altogether, is it a time to hold back the hand, or grudgingly give a dollar or two, when one is able to give, and the cause needs, hundreds?

Apathy on the part of men of property here, and apparent indifference to the result, are phenomena so astounding as to be almost incredible. If the lease of power of Radicalism can be perpetuated next November, a war of races all over the South is inevitable. The dark shadow which it casts before, falls heavily upon and saddens the hearts of all thinking men. None can see its coming without such feelings of sorrow, of pity and of horror as cannot be expressed in words. To speak of it as certain or even probable, may be calculated to make it more sure; but nevertheless all considerations that counsel silence are overweighed by the controlling and peremptory one that the white race must be made ready to meet the storm when it begins, *which it may do at any moment, and in any quarter.* The materials for the explosion are ready, sedulously prepared and heaped together by Radicalism during the past three years, and want only the spark to ignite them. Have the men of wealth, the land-owners, capitalists and merchants, no interest to induce them to assist with all their energies of body and soul in either averting or preparing to meet the cyclone, which, if it bursts upon the South, will make it such a land of blood and tears as the world has seldom shuddered at?

Moreover, Radicalism, investing the negroes with the right of disfranchising white men, and casting for the Chicago nominees the votes of the States in which they live, has made it certain that if these nominees, failing to receive a majority of the electoral votes of the States in which negroes are not allowed to vote, should nevertheless appear to be elected by the aid of the electoral votes of the Scalawag-negro States, the Democratic party of the North will not submit to this consummation of the work of force and fraud, but will place its candidates in office. For the whole work of reconstruction is held by it to be null and void; and to submit to a power thus perpetuated, to a sheer usurpation, would be for the people to surrender forever the powers of self-government, and would make republicanism a hideous mockery and hollow illusion.

Every thing is unsettled and uncertain. The country is on the eve of terrible convulsions, which can only be averted by such a Democratic victory as shall compel even a Radical Congress to obey the popular will. If the Democrats elect their President, they will not permit their will to be thwarted and defied by such a Congress as that which now infests and defiles the Capitol.

We can but prepare to defend ourselves and those dear to us, and wait the progress of events. The shield, rather than the sword, is our weapon. Our fate depends upon the Democrats of the North. All we can do is to assist them. We cannot do it by violence, which would be but the rashness that leads to ruin, and folly akin to insanity. But if they have to resort to arms to vindicate the Constitution and prevent the reign of the licentious power of faction, wearing the mask of patriotism and love of the Union, and under that concealing the hideous features of the most sordid and scurvy despotism that the world has ever known,—a despotism of the cowards, the knaves and the renegades,—of the Sumners, the Schencks, and Binghams, and the Hamiltons and Joe Browns, as representatives of these three great classes of Radicalism, into which its whole domain of Baalzebub may be subdivided, and which find their pale reflection in the "High Life below Stairs" which is being played by the footmen and the flunkeys and snobs who govern and tax and rob the white men of Memphis,—if we *have* either to fight, or to forget that there ever was a Runnymede, or a Hampden or a Sydney, or a Jeanne d' Arc or a Madame Roland, for God's sake and the country's sake, and to show that Christ did not die in vain for the human race, let us prepare for it. Even if we must die, let us die game! Thousands of our young men are too *proud* to *work*. Let them not be too proud to *die*, if need be, for their country. To dance and to flirt, and to sell silks and satins and lawns and ribbons behind a counter, with Parisian gesticulations and grimaces, to frivolous and addle-pated women who expend there in the shape of soiled notes of the Treasury or banks, the sweat and the blood, the shame, perhaps, and the agonies, of their fathers and their husbands, is not the noblest use to which a two-legged animal without feathers can be put. It is not the *highest* destiny of a man, in these days of adversity, to sell ribbons and tape by measurement, and, in moments of leisure, to talk nonsense to women who *ought* to expect to marry *men* and suckle *heroes*.

Enough! Organize, work, be men, restore the old heroic days, or go to the devil, victims of Barbour Lewis and Beaumont, of Hunter and Hough, of Ham Carter and Dr. Toles, the tape-worms of the body-politic.

"What doth it profit a man, if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?"

CANT.

"O, wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

"It is difficult for any one, and especially for an American, to convince himself of the fact that for the last fifteen years no 'twenty' Frenchmen dared to meet together publicly to discuss either their own private affairs or those of the country, without leave of the Prefect of Police. Nevertheless, this was actually the case; and the heaviest penalties were attached to any breach of the regulation, or any excess of the prohibited number."

This is cool, coming from a journal that remembers the four years of the war, and the McCardle case in Mississippi. In Maryland, during the war, a Lieutenant actually prohibited the publication by a newspaper, of a speech of a member of Congress from Maryland. Freedom of speech, indeed! Vallandigham did not find much freedom of speech in Ohio, when he was arrested, and tried by military commission; nor did Eldridge in Tennessee. An American ought to be as much ashamed to speak of the restraints on the press in France in terms of censure, as our Minister to Peru, Kilpatrick, *should* have been, when protesting against the Spanish bombardment of Valparaiso for half a day, in the name of a Government that had bombarded Charleston four hundred days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Four bodies—two men, one woman and a child—were recovered to-day at Long Bridge.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A dispatch from Savannah, Ga., says Jefferson Davis will soon sail for Europe, to be gone several months, and will be represented in the coming trial by his counsel.

CANADA.

TORONTO, July 27.—Patrick Boyle, the publisher of the *Irish Canadian*, has been released.

MONTREAL, July 27.—Jefferson Davis and family sailed from Quebec on Saturday for Europe by steamer Austrian.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, July 27.—The Legislature passed an act ratifying the Code of Alabama except where it conflicts with the new Constitution.

A majority of the Legislature favors a removal of political disabilities.

Gov. Smith vetoed the bill fixing the pay of members at eight dollars per day and forty cents mileage, on the ground of exorbitancy.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The President and members of the cabinet came to the capitol this evening. They occupied the Vice-President's room and transacted business in connection with Congressional matters. Several nominations for office were made.

Several hundred persons gathered at the door of the Senate while that body was in executive session, in the forenoon, anxiously awaiting action affecting the nomination of themselves or friends.

The nomination of Alexander Cummings, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was not reached, on account of time.

Secretary Seward informed the Senate that there would be no call of an executive session, as all bills which passed both Houses and have been presented to the President, have been signed, except the funding bill. It is held, however, that he can sign it any time during the day.

The following nominations were confirmed to day: W. S. Rosencrans, Minister to Mexico; J. L. Dickey, Assistant Attorney General.

The speech which Gen. Butler obtained leave to print to-day, in reply to Senator Henderson, charges the Senator with choosing the Sabbath for his speech, for Henderson thought he (Butler) had gone home, and there would be no reply. He (Butler), however, had been detained by accident. The committee had made no charge against the Senator; they only carefully detailed the evidence before them. This evidence Butler summarizes, and says it is the influence from these facts which seem to so enrage the Senator. When a fowler shoots at a blackbird or other winged vermin in a thicket, says Butler, he can always tell by the fluttering in the bushes whether the shot has told. The Senator flaps. He (Butler) should treat the Senator as uncle Toby did the fly which he caught buzzing about his ear. Carrying it to the window, as he let it out of his hand he pityingly said, "Go, poor devil, there is room enough in the world for both you and I."

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—The Legislature of Tennessee convened to-day at the capitol. The Senate was without a quorum.

Gov. Brownlow's message will be delivered to-morrow. He will remain at Knoxville during the session.

Gov. Brownlow publishes a card stating that he has never owned, bought nor sold a State bond, nor received commission for signing them, as reported in New York.

FOREIGN.

LISBON, July 27.—A report has been received by the government that the British gunboat Pandora had landed some men at one of the Portuguese colonial stations on the coast of Guinea and took possession of the place by the force of arms. But few particulars are known, yet it is asserted that the Portuguese guards were disarmed and made prisoners, while the Portuguese flag was hauled down and the British colors hoisted in their place.

The Portuguese government has dispatched two men-of-war to the scene of the outrage.

LONDON, July 27.—Lord Cranworth, the eminent Liberal peer, died to-day.

Japanese advices state that the foreign Ministers protested against the revival of Mikado's decrees against native Christians.

Civil war is still raging. Mikado held all ports open to foreigners. It is thought the war would result in the division of the country into two independent empires, governed by Mikado and Tycoon.

A disturbance has broken out again in Bulgaria, and Turkey had sent troops there.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—After an executive session of five minutes, legislative business was resumed.

The bill providing for only biennial sessions of the Territorial Legislatures, was considered and tabled.

The Foreign Committee was instructed to consider the expediency of making a treaty between Great Britain and the United States for reciprocity with Canada.

Wilson called up the House bill to provide a more efficient government for Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

Davis moved to table it, which was rejected, and a discussion ensued, during which the Conference report on the Alaska bill was had and concurred in.

Fowler attempted to make a personal explanation, and was allowed to print it.

At 10:30 the Senate went into executive session, and at 12 m. the doors were again opened and the President pro tem. announced a recess until the third Monday in September.

HOUSE.

Schenck reported the Senate bill relating to contracts payable in coin, and asked that it be laid on the table, but at Garfield's suggestion, in order to keep the bill within the control of the House, Schenck withdrew it.

Schenck also reported the bill levying duties on imported copper, and in the midst of the discussion, which followed, Schenck made a report from the Conference Committee on the Funding bill, remarking that the faction against the Copper bill was so strong that he would not press it.

Fillibustering against the Funding bill then ensued, but finally the previous question was seconded, and the Conference report agreed to by 102 to 32, and the bill subsequently passed and goes to the President.

During the proceedings the Senate bill to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers was laid on the Speaker's table.

Simon Carley, member from South Carolina, and F. M. Young and Nelson Clift, from Georgia, were sworn in.

Butler obtained leave to have his remarks reprinted in reply to an attack made by Senator Hendricks.

Heaton, of North Carolina, was put on the Committee on Elections.

Jones, of Kentucky, made an ineffectual attempt to introduce a resolution requesting the issue of a general amnesty for all political offenses.

The House then took a recess till the third Monday in September.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of J. F. FRANK & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th inst., P. Bowling withdrawing from the same.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners, J. F. FRANK and CHAS. ERCK, under the same firm name, and they are alone authorized to collect the outstanding claims due the old firm, and are alone charged with the liquidation of its affairs.

J. F. FRANK,
P. BOWLING,
CHAS. ERCK.

Memphis, July 27, 1868. jy28 1w

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSION

—OF THE—

Academy of the Sacred Heart.

THE FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION in Missouri, established in 1818, will commence its Session on TUESDAY, September 1st. For further particulars apply to

MADAME M. J. GALLAWAY,
jy28 3w S. Louis, Missouri.

W. A. GAGE, Memphis. C. G. FISHER, Jr., Tipton County.

CAGE & FISHER,

Cotton Factors

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 308 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE

Liberal Advances made on all consignments. Bagging and Rope always on hand. jy28 tf

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Drawing October 8, 1868, Most Positively.

FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES

Half Million Worth of Property

CERTIFICATES, $5 00 EACH.

THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $16,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value, $280,000.

2d. The residence of Capt. Dan Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value, $20,000.

3d. The former residence of Gov. Wells, of Missouri, located at Jefferson City, the State capital. Value, $18,000.

4th to 10th Collection of valuable residences and business houses, located in St. Louis, and valued at from $14,000 to $18,000 apiece. There are also

490 OTHER PRIZES,

Consisting of Money, Silver Table Sets, Pianos, Sewing Machines, etc., making a scheme of such inducement never before gotten up in the west.

Certificates to be secured in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at the book and stationery establishment of George Pattison & Co., No. 307½ Main street. Orders for certificates by mail will be promptly attended to by Pattison & Co. Certificates, $5 each.

P. S. LANHAM, Manager.
W. H. RHEA, General Agent. jy28

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF MEMPHIS.

GRAND PREPARATIONS

—FOR—

FALL TRADE

COMPETITION DEFIED

—AT—

HOME OR ABROAD

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE prospects of a bountiful season, by which there must necessarily insure

A LARGE TRADE

We have concluded arrangements through which we propose to offer inducements for all

BUYERS TO PURCHASE HERE

1st—All Imported Goods we will Import Direct, or buy from the Importer's Agents.

All Domestic Goods we will buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Shoes we will have made to order; in fact, we will procure all our Goods FROM FIRST HANDS, thereby saving the Jobber's profits.

2d—Through our large capital we are enabled to BUY FOR CASH, thereby can buy closer than those buying on credit.

3d—We shall continue to SELL ONLY FOR CASH, which enables us to sell at a closer profit than those selling on Time.

4th—We will continually have our buyers in the East watching the market and attending the Trade Auction Sales, buying Bargains, which we will again Sell as Bargains.

Through these advantages, it must be apparent to all that we will be able to COMPETE WITH

ANY MARKET ON THIS CONTINENT.

People should not listen to the base fabrications of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis drummers, that Memphis cannot compete with their markets.

MEMPHIS CAN NOW,

AND WILL,

COMPETE WITH ALL MARKETS

WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR

CLOAK MANUFACTORY

Under the management of a No. 1 CLOAK CUTTER, making up the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, whereby we will save at least 25 per cent. and can thereby

SELL THEM 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than those buying from eastern manufacturers.

We shall keep the LARGEST as well as the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

IN THIS CITY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

—WILL—

BE COMPLETE.

Thankful to our customers for past patronage, we hope to keep a continuance of same, and through the GRAND PREPARATIONS WE HAVE MADE, the large increase of Stock and the close figures we shall sell at, we hope for a large increase of our custom.

We would especially invite all WHOLESALE BUYERS to give us a call before purchasing their Fall Stocks.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

Cor. Jefferson and Main Sts.

jy26

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,5 p.m. 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS,	W. L. VANCE,	WM. JOYNER,	F. W. SMITH,
E. M. APPERSON,	J. J. PETTIT,	N. S. BRUCE,	A. SKESSEL,
F. TITUS,	W. R. HUNT,	W. B. GREENLAW,	B. K. PULLEN,
NAPOLEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PHELAN.	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable institution.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.

jel4 dtfawlm

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. MAY, Secretary,
T. A. NELSON, F. M. WHITE, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Capital, : : : : : : $228,500 00
Surplus, : : : : : : 102,742 06

DIRECTORS:

T. A. NELSON,	A. WOODRUFF,	R. C. BAINKLEY,	F. M. WHITE,	C. P. NORRIS,
SAM TATE,	H. A. PARTEE,	C. C. SPENCER,	C. W. FRAZER,	CHAS. KORTRECHT,
JACOB WELLER,	HUGH TORRANCE,	Gen. JNO. P. GORDON,	F. S. DAVIS,	J. W. MCCOWN,

MEDICAL BOARD:

E. MILES WILLET, JOHN H. ERSKINE.

ATLANTA (GA.) BRANCH, LOUISVILLE BRANCH,
JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't; W. C. MORRIS, Sec'y. C. C. SPENCER, Pres't; E. P. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses. jy26 30m

No Humbug, but positively true, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF ALL—

SUMMER GOODS

BELOW NEW YORK COST, AT

WALKER BROTHERS & CO.,

229 Main St., Clay Building.

MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS

jy19 tf WALKER BROS. & CO.

DAVID P. HADDEN. WILLIAM PARK

DAVID P. HADDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

202 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. FLOUR—"Carnsville City Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior," "R. B. Davies' XXXX," and other favorite brands, cheap to the trade. Agents for Maysville (Ky.) COTTON YARNS AND CORDAGE. jy19 tf

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS

WAGONS AND

HARNESS.

R. O. BRADLEY.

377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn

mh15 tf

UNDERTAKERS.

JAS. FLAHERTY. JOHN WALSH

FLAHERTY & WALSH,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS

METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOODen Coffins, of all kinds, constantly on hand; also, Self-sealing Air-tight Zinc Burial Cases and Caskets—largest size weighing 9 lbs., and of latest style. All orders promptly attended to.

Storehouse No. 317 Second Street,

Between Union and Monroe streets. Residence, No. 188 Union street.

Having been engaged in this business for 25 years, we feel assured that we can give satisfaction. jy8 3m

B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by ROSE & VIGUS,
jy1 97 Main street.

To the Merchants of Memphis.

An Excellent Advertising Medium.

THE BOLIVAR BULLETIN, printed at Bolivar, Hardeman county, Tenn., by M. H. PARDESS, is one of the best advertising mediums within a hundred miles of Memphis—advocates Memphis trade, and circulates in a half dozen of the best counties back of Memphis. Advertisements inserted at low rates

3 squares, business card, 3 months			$10 00
4	"	3 "	12 00
5	"	3 "	14 00
6	"	3 "	16 00

SUBSCRIPTION.—The BOLIVAR BULLETIN will be sent to any address, one year, for $3 00, payable in advance. jy27 tf

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D.,

TREATS DISEASES OF

Women & Children as Specialties.

OFFICE:

Corner Third and Madison Streets,

jy26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Bargains in Suburban Lands for Cash.

WE offer to a cash buyer THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET in ten, twenty or thirty acres of fine land, six miles from the city on the Raleigh road, being part of the POPE TRACT. Call quickly and secure it, as the land must be sold.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
jy25 1w Real Estate Brokers.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

TRY IT FOR PILES.

Sold by W. N. WILKERSON & CO.,
jy No. 340 Main street.

AUCTION SALE OF

SUGAR, COFFEE AND SYRUPS

At Louisville, Ky.

WE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 30, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., at Warehouse No. 34 Fourth street, on 60 days' credit for approved paper,

350 hhds. Good to Prime Porto Rico Sugar
500 bbls. Hard and Soft Refined Sugars,
500 pkgs. Syrups—assorted qualities,
1000 bags Fair to Prime Rio Coffee.

NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.
S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers. jy24 5t

BUCK EYE SALVE,

Nothing Equal to it for Piles.

Sold by H. C. STEEVER'S Bluff City
jy1 Drug Store, cor. Second and Madison sts.

J. H. SPEED. J. P. STRANGE.

Speed & Strange,

WITH HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

"SOUTHERN PALACE,"

332 MAIN STREET, : : : MEMPHIS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and former customers that we have engaged with Messrs. Howell, Wood & Co., at our old stand, and can be found there at all times with an elegant stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. We flatter ourselves that we are acquainted with the wants of our people, and have determined to devote our time and energy to this our old-time favorite business. We therefore hope our friends will call and renew their trade at the old stand of Speed, Dunoho & Strange. Respectfully,

J. H. SPEED,
J. P. STRANGE.

Memphis, July 13, 1868. jy13 1mdaw

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by TAYLOR & CO.,
jy1 Poplar street.

STRAUSS & BLUM,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 213 MAIN STREET,

Second Door North of Worsham House.

Liberal advances made on consignments. jy12 6m

BUCK EYE SALVE,

GREAT REMEDY FOR PILES.

Sold by W. C. POTTER,
jy1 No. 335 Main street, corner Union.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—One large STOREHOUSE, four stories, suitable for wholesale grocery and commission house, No. 200 Front street. Possession given 1st of August next. Apply to W. B. GREENLAW, jy21 4t No. 16 Madison street.

FOR RENT.—A Dwelling for a small family, No. 91 Market street. Rent low. Apply to A. CARR, Boat store, Water street. jy19 1w

FOR RENT OR LEASE.—A first-class FEMALE COLLEGE, large and well arranged brick buildings, with six or eight acres of land, favorably located. None but thorough and experienced educators need apply. Terms favorable. The property can be leased for a term of years. For particulars apply at this office. jy12 tf

FOR RENT.—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street, two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR RENT.—Two handsome Rooms in the third story of the building, No. 12 Adams street, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments. Also, the spacious basement of the same building. Apply at the store on the premises. ma31 tf

FOR RENT.—A FINE COTTAGE RESIdence with seven acres of Garden Land, on the Randolph road, two miles from Court Square, and just outside the corporate limits. Will be rented low to a good prompt paying tenant. Present crop, etc., for sale low. Apply to T. GRAVES, Memphis Cotton Press, 194 Madison street. ma30 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIVE DEERING COTTON PRESSES, new and in complete order. Inquire of M. HILSON & CO., 64, 66 and 66 Union street, between Second and Third, streets, Memphis, Tenn. jy28 1w

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful, shaded and choice Building Lots, fronting on favorite residence streets, either cleared or with fine forest trees—very low. W. A. WHEATLEY, Agent Mrs. Col. Preston, No. 5 Bethel Block. jy22 2m

FOR SALE ON TEN YEARS TIME—Eleven Acres of Land, three miles from Court Square, corner of Central and Trezevant Avenue, adjoining the lands of Col. N. M. Trezevant. RICE & ENGEL, jy21 tf 284 Main street.

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 5 acres to 300. My residence, with from 14 to 25 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. N. M. TREZEVANT. je17

FOR SALE.—Having determined to change our business, we offer for sale our small but well selected STOCK OF GROCERIES, and a lease on one of the BEST BUSINESS HOUSES in the city. We will sell also a splendid suburban RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the city, near Gin's Station, with 16 acres of ground, with all the necessary improvements. Apply to WEBB, MITCHELL & CO., No. 18 Union street, Lee Block. jy7 tf

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—AN EXPERIenced surgeon to take charge of the Surgical Department of Russell's Dispensary. Address, for one week, DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Memphis, Tenn. jy22 3t

WANTED—By a lady of some experience, a situation as governess in some family or academy, or governess in some family. Good references given and required. Address N. Carolina, care of 252 Front street. jy21 1w

WANTED TO RENT—A Furnished House containing from four to six rooms for the summer months, for which a liberal rent will be paid promptly. Address immediately J. A. F., Overton Hotel. jy21

WANTED—An experienced Planter or Overseer to take charge of a Cotton and Corn Plantation. The best of references required. Apply to J. W. TODD, at Edmonds, Todd & Co., 208 Front street, Memphis Tenn. jy19

WANTED.—Any one addressing a communication to "T. L." Appeal office, describing locality, terms and all particulars concerning a small FARM on either of the railroads for sale, may find a reliable purchaser. jy4 tf

W. H. MOORE, AGENT,
4 1-2 Madison Street.
jy21 3m

WANTED.—A DWELLING HOUSE containing 4 to 6 rooms by a family of three persons, all grown. Must be centrally located. Address Richard, Appeal office. mas1

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper or Clerk, by a young man who has had ten years experience. Best city references given, if desired. Address V., Appeal office. je20 tf

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer—a white woman, with references. Apply at 348 Linden street. je4

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM NEAR THE city of Memphis, of which possession can be given immediately. Address A. R., Appeal office stating terms, location, etc. ma30 tf

Liberal Conditions. Equitable Rates. Prompt Settlements.

THE GEORGIA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859.

Paid in Capital.....$350 000 00
Assets January 1, 1868.....416,280 87

$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennessee. Blank forms furnished, and all inquiries promptly answered, on application in person or by letter.

JAS. F. BOZEMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

W. H. MOORE, Agent,
4 1-2 Madison street,
Memphis, Tenn.
je27 3m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—One or two gentlemen with wives can obtain board at moderate rates. The best and HEALTHIEST neighborhood in the city. None but those who can give unexceptionable references need apply, to C. M., care Appeal office. je19 tf

MENKEN BROTHERS'
12TH
SEMI-ANNUAL
REDUCTION SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
CONSISTING OF
PRINTS, DOMESTICS,
SILKS, LINEN LAWNS.
ALSO, ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
—AND—
LACE MANTLES
BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
ARE OFFERED TO
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS
jy1 1m

THEO. HOERNER,
Graduated Chemist and Druggist,

54 AND 56 BEAL STREET, CORNER SECOND, Memphis, Tenn. Particular attention paid to the Prescription and Analytical departments, and besides all the articles usually kept in a well stocked Drug Store. Particular attention is paid to the Prescription Department, and also to Chemical Analytical examinations in any line. MY SODA WATER is unsurpassed by any in the city, as the syrups are only made from fresh fruits. jy22 3m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sundays	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 24, 1866.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:20 p.m.	12:40 p.m.
Through Express	10:10 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)

Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sunday[s]) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

CALENDAR.—July—7th Month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	DAY.	TIME AT MEMPHIS.
Full	4th.	2 h. 39 minutes.
Third Quarter	12th.	6 h. 40 minutes.
New	19th.	3 h. 56 minutes.
First Quarter	26th.	7 h. 21 minutes.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—*Tuesday*.—Sun rises 5:10; sets 7:01.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The meeting of delegates to select a Congressman and Electors for the Eighth District of Tennessee, will be held at Brownsville on the 10th of August.

THE scholastic session of the Academy of the Sacred Heart, St. Louis, Mo., will commence on Tuesday, September 1st. The Academy was established in 1819, and ranks among the best institutions of learning in this country. See advertisement.

CURE FOR ACHING TEETH.—On the corner Jefferson and Third streets is the place where teeth are extracted without the slightest pain, by Dr. Hurd, a skilful dentist and thorough gentleman, who administers nitrous oxide gas, deadening the nerves, and the *ache* jumps out, without pain or danger to the person.

TO THE DRAYMEN AND CARTMEN. All the draymen and carters in the city, white and colored, *opposed to the tax*, are invited to assemble on Front row, between Madison and Monroe, at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning, 29th inst., for the purpose of having a procession, and marching to Court Square, where there will be speeches from several parties.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER.—This popular paper appears in a handsome new dress of copper-faced type. It is published by W. N. Haldeman, edited by Gen. S. B. Buckner and an able corps of assistants, and is sent by mail at $12 a year for the Daily, $6 for the Tri-Weekly, and $2 for the Weekly. For four months, or until after the Presidential campaign, is sent at 50 cents per copy, or to a club of twelve, for $5. Specimen copies of the *Courier* are forwarded on application.

WE HAD the pleasure of meeting yesterday Maj. Wes H. Rhea, formerly one of the editors of the *Avalanche*. The Major is now no longer a member of the "quill brigade," but has gone into the great Paschall House Association. Maj. Rhea is well and most favorably known in this community, and the mere fact that he has taken an active interest in this scheme is a guarantee to them that it is what it purports to be. The Major assures us that the drawing will take place on the 8th of October, by which time it is hoped all the certificates will be sold.

GAGE & FISHER.—We wish to call the attention of planters and others to the card of these gentlemen in another column. New business relations are about to be formed between the merchant and the planter with the incoming of the new crop, and we take pleasure in commending to those in need of the services of young, energetic and reliable business men the house above named, No. 308 Front street. Mr. W. A. Gage has been in the cotton and commission business in this city for a long time, while C. G. Fisher, Esq., is an old citizen of Tipton county. This firm does an extensive business in bagging, rope and ties, and have already a large stock on hand which they will sell to the trade and planters at factory prices, with freight added.

PERSONAL.

—Capt. John V. Moore leaves this morning on the 6 o'clock train, on a visit to his home near Lauderdale Springs, Miss. We wish him a pleasant trip.

—Capt. Henry W. Smith, President of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, left yesterday evening for St. Louis.

—Col. John S. C. Hogan and lady left yesterday evening for a summer visit to his old home in Missouri.

—Mr. Atwood, of the firm of Atwood & Anderson returned yesterday from a visit to Mammoth Cave.

—Capt. Miller of the firm of Levy & Miller, steamboat agents of this city, returned on Saturday night from a protracted visit to Cincinnati and other points North.

—Col. J. W. Robertson, Superintendent of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, and Capt. Robert Gibson returned last night from a visit to their families in Georgia.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Yesterday an old darkey named Ephraim, who lives some three or four miles out of town, and is in the habit of coming to town with a little wagon-load of peaches and corn, came in town yesterday as usual and sold out his truck, making good head-way. As he was returning home, between five and six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the old man was met by two darkies, whose acquaintance he had made in former visits to the city, and they proposed to him to take a drink. He loving a drop, as well as most of his race, consented without much persuasion to accompany them into a groggery, on Gayoso street, where they filled the inside chock full of ten cent benzine. When they found that Ephraim was well joined to his idols again, they got him to accompany them to the bayou, on Gayoso, where they rifled him of all his hard-earned dimes and dollars, and after ducking him in the bayou, left him with the threat if he 'hollered' they would come back and arrest him for being drunk and disorderly. As soon as he could recover his senses sufficiently to do so, he made his way to the nearest police station and poured into the sympathetic ears of the police his tale of woe. At the last accounts the rascals had not been caught, although the police were on the track of them.

FIFTH WARD.—Members of the Finance Committee of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club are requested to meet at the store of Rice, Stix & Co., on Tuesday morning, 28th, at 10 o'clock.

A. GREENLAW, Chairman.

DROWNED.

Two Victims in One Day—Both Negroes.

Brutal Behavior of a Radical Justice of the Peace.

AT MOUND CITY

Yesterday morning a negro man, name unknown, fell overboard from a saw-log raft, and though Capt. Mark Cheek, of the steamer Peosta, used every effort to save his life, he was drowned. He succeeded, however, in recovering the body, and it was laid out on the raft and the Coroner sent for. The new Radical Justice of the Peace, R. C. Hemphill, came and held an inquest on the body and returned a verdict of "accidental drowning." He made no arrangement for the burial of the corpse, and, on being asked by Capt. Cheek, we believe, if he was going to have the body buried, replied that if they (the questioner and his friends) "did not want to smell the stench, they could bury the body themselves." This remark appeared to be pleasant to his Radical friends present, for they all seemed to take it as a *capital* joke.

THE SECOND CASE

was at the St. Louis wharfboat, yesterday about noon. A negro deck hand on the City of Cairo, named Bill Dixon, was skylarking on the steamboat with some other negroes, throwing bits of coal at, and chasing each other about. One of the men "tagged" Dixon and jumped aboard the wharfboat. Dixon attempting to follow him, missed the guard and fell into the river, and was drowned. The body was not recovered.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Young Men's Independent Seymour Club.

The hall of this Club, at the corner of Second and Adams streets, was filled last night, to listen to the several speakers that had previously been announced to address it. After the organization of the meeting and the transaction of minor business, Major Halsey delivered a brief address, that was well received. Capt. C. W. Gulick, formerly of Gov. Seymour's staff, then made a few appropriate remarks and closed by paying a neat tribute to the great Democratic standard-bearer in whose service he was proud to have worked. Capt. Gulick said that Mr. Seymour was an orator, a statesman, a Christian gentleman and a kind hearted, honest man, that wished to see no human being oppressed, and what more, said Mr. Gulick, could be desired in a candidate for the Presidency.

Judge Dixon was next called for, and made a speech that was sensible, witty and pleasing. The assemblage were much delighted at his remarks and cheered him lustily.

Several calls were made for Judge Phil Glenn, the gentleman who in 1844 made the famous coon funeral oration, that created an immense sensation throughout the country. Before the Judge reached the stand, Mr. Harris, colored, stepped forth, and Mr. Toompson, the President of the meeting, stated that the colored element would hear from Mr. Harris, who commenced his remarks in a tone of voice both loud and eloquent, and continued in a sensible manner for more than an hour, during which time he was cheered loudly and earnestly. Mr. Harris is fully posted regarding the politics of the State and country, and he said a great deal about the Radicals that was entirely new to the audience. Mr. Harris' speech was the speech of the evening, and the first this reporter ever heard from a colored man, and he has listened to hundreds from white men that pretended to be orators which were far inferior in every particular. If Mr. Harris could be induced to travel through the North and make stump speeches during the canvass, he would astonish the people, and do good service for the Democratic cause. At the termination of his remarks the meeting adjourned; after which the Club paraded the streets with a fife and drum band, and their good looking President marching broadly in the lead. Passing the *Bulletin* office the Rogue's March was played, which was rather unkind of the band. Then the *Avalanche* was honored with a patriotic air, and the APPEAL office was also complimented, for which we return our thanks.

COLORED DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The undersigned colored citizens of Memphis will hold a meeting in the Stillman Block on Friday, 31st inst. for the purpose of organizing a regular Democratic club. We earnestly request every one of our race who desire to give peace, fraternity and tranquility to the country, and who desire to prevent a war of races, to attend and co-operate with us in establishing a Democratic club.

Thomas Shavers,	Jackson Jones,
Thomas Avent,	Wm. Foster,
Thomas Epps,	Robert Smith,
Burcy Mitchell,	Wm. Anderson,
Hugh Morton,	John F. Harris,
Alexander Peil,	Rubin Alexander,
Nicholas Alexander,	A. M. Toomas,
Eli Glass,	David E. Burns,
T. G. Gallagher,	G. W. Brown,
Peter Broom,	T. M. Turner,
Harry Brown,	Lawrence Johnson,
Charles Brown,	Ned Adams,
Edmund Crawford,	Samuel Riley,
Edmund Ferguson,	Wm. Deanes,
Sarango Johnson,	Alexander Glover,
John Quigley,	James Watkins,
Samuel Gibbs,	Geofrey Wilkerson,
John Miller,	Peter Willet,
Robert Fiels,	James Roberts,
John Wyneman,	William Roberts,
George Norman,	John Polk,
Charles Deane.	

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE EIGHTH WARD DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A Mass Meeting of the above Club will be held on Wednesday evening, the 29th instant, at Poplar Street Market Square, where all citizens are most respectfully invited to attend, as there will be a number of prominent speakers on hand. Seats for ladies will be provided. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOURTH WARD CLUB.—The Fourth Ward Democratic Club will meet this evening at 8 o'clock, in Stillman Hall, corner of Second and Madison streets. The public generally, and the ladies especially are invited to be present. By order of the President.

SAM'S. ANDERSON, Rec. Sec'y.

OVERTON HOTEL INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting of the above club will be held on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst., at their hall on Poplar street, under Overton Hotel. Judge Douglass, Judge Perkins and other prominent speakers will be on hand to address the meeting. By order of the President.

LOUIS SCHIFFNER, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—All citizens of "Hurlbertown," or Ninth Ward, favorable to the Democratic party, are invited to meet at L. Correll's grocery, corner of Happer avenue and Poplar street, at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, July 30th, for the purpose of organizing a club.

SECOND WARD.—The Second Ward Democratic Club will meet at the Exchange Buildings on Tuesday night. Every Democrat in the ward is respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the President.

J. V. SAVAGE, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD CLUB.—There will be a meeting of the Seventh Ward Democratic Club at Ferguson's Hall to-night, commencing at 8 o'clock.

B. H. CAPERS, Sec'y.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce met at noon yesterday, at their rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, President T. A. Nelson in the Chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read by Mr. Ridgely, the acting Secretary, and were adopted by the Chamber.

The President then called attention to the fact that but one more regular meeting would take place before the end of the commercial year, and he urged that it should be a full one, as business of much importance and interest to the city would come up for consideration and publication in the annual report.

A resolution was then adopted, authorizing the President to employ a proper person to make up the next annual statement.

Chas. Jones, Newton, Ford & Co., and the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, were elected members of the Chamber.

A resolution to fine absent members two dollars was then offered, and a motion to lay on the table was carried.

Mr. Schoolfield, from the Committee on Insurance, reported that he had consulted with the different insurance agents in relation to a reduction of marine rates, and they informed him that the subject is now under consideration and revision. There is every prospect that a rate uniform with the marine rates at New Orleans will be established. This will be a considerable reduction.

Mr. Moore, by request of the Chairman of the Committee, reported that they had held a consultation with the officers of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, and learned to their satisfaction that that road is working more to the interest of Memphis than any other road terminating here. To illustrate this their freight tariff on cotton for the whole line of two hundred and ten miles is two and a half dollars per bale, while the Memphis and Louisville road charges three dollars from Humboldt, and two and a half from Stanton Depot, and the Mississippi and Tennessee road charges a much higher freight tariff than the Charleston road. The influence of the Chamber is asked to obtain a reduction of the freight tariff over the different roads.

Mr. Stratton offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the same committee continue their services to request the railroads to reduce their freight rates.

Mr. Mahan, from the Committee on Wharfboats, then read a long report, to the effect that he had carefully examined the books of the St. Louis wharfboat, and found that they had always charged full and uniform rates. Since boats running from White river to Louisville and St. Louis had been withdrawn from the trade, freight rates are considerably advanced by the local packet line, and in some instances to an unreasonable amount, and he recommended that influence should be exerted to make their charges lower. The St. Louis packets do a strictly legitimate business—never receive orders from merchants or people living along the river, nor do they make collections of any bills except their own freights. The report closed by bringing to the consideration of the Chamber the necessity of action on the part of the city to stop the encroachments of the river upon the upper landing, and requesting them to consider the feasibility of issuing bonds and borrowing money for the work of improving the harbor.

Mr. Stratton indorsed the report, except that part relating to the river encroachments, which he was decidedly opposed to.

Capt. James Lee, Jr., advocated the expenditure of money to protect the wharf from being washed away, and thought bonds should be issued to raise money for the purpose. He was glad to see the Mayor of the city present, and wished he would use his influence to have the merchants and city authorities co-operate in working to the interests of the city. He opposed the advocacy of the shipment of freights on steamers to be C. O. D., and making the steamboats responsible, as boats wish to please the people along the river as well as the merchant; and it was not always possible to collect bills in this way without offending consignees. He stated that the St. Louis and Vicksburg packets were using every art and influence that could be resorted to for the purpose of controlling the trade below this city. The packets running from here are extremely anxious to do all the business in their power. It is therefore improper to make them responsible for the collection of bills. They have enough to contend with on side of this. He also thought the present system of wharfage onerous, unequal and unjust. A thousand ton transient steamer can land here, lay a few hours and take on all the freight she can get, and pay only twenty-two dollars wharfage, while a regular packet making her terminus here must pay eighty. He thought a uniform rate should be established, and all vessels pay the same. At St. Louis and other cities eight cents per ton is charged on all vessels landing at their levees, and he thought the same thing should be done here. If one steamer pays two cents, or five or eight cents per ton wharfage, another should do the same. The present system discriminates unjustly against the local packets which have to pay more than those merely touching and laying an hour or two.

Mr. Stratton agreed with Mr. Lee on the wharf charge question, but thought the C. O. D. business a very small affair—unworthy of consideration. He also thinks the river can never be controlled, and it will carry off the front of the city if it wants to, no-lens volens. If it went we would have a good landing in front of the city. It would be the highth of folly to squander money and run the city into debt for what could not be prevented, and if it could, would only benefit a few individuals owning batture property. He would rather the city would pay the value of the property to its present owners, and let the river take it off.

Considerable discussion ensued on the question of Mr. Mahan's report, Mr. Goyer, one of the Committee, having been absent when it was made. After its adoption by the Chamber, Mr. Stratton offered a resolution that the wharf question be reconsidered.

It was finally agreed that Mr. Stratton's resolution should be considered at the next regular meeting.

Mr. Cherry then took the Chair, and Mr. Nelson offered the following resolution on Agriculture, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the use of the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, be, and it is hereby tendered to the Shelby county Agricultural Society for the transaction of their business, when not in conflict with meetings of the Chamber.

He then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The large amount of commerce which is carried on in our city, and the importation of merchandise from foreign countries has assumed such large proportions, that it is a serious inconvenience to a portion of our merchants, and an embarrassment to their business, that no customs warehouse has been established by the General Government in our city; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee of Five members of this Chamber be appointed to petition Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury for the establishment of a customs bonded warehouse in this city, so as to relieve our importers of the serious inconvenience under which they now labor.

The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed the following gentlemen as such committee: Messrs. A. T. Lacey, T. A. Nelson, W. W. Dennison, W. H. Cherry and J. W. Leftwich.

Mr. Nelson offered the following:

WHEREAS, It has been made known to the people of Memphis that the dry dock company now at Cairo propose to remove their works to this city; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Chamber will co-operate with and assist the said dry dock company, as far as lies in their power, in obtaining the business which they seek, and that our citizens generally be requested to extend such assistance as they can.

Resolved, As an expression of the members of this Chamber, that, while we regard it as our duty to foster and sustain our own packets by giving them our business, we regard it as equally the duty of the owners of said packets to have their repairs done at said dry dock when established here, provided it can be as well and cheaply done as elsewhere.

Resolved, That a committee consisting of Capt. Duvall, J. H. Hartley, Capt. James Lee and Capt. Mahan be appointed to raise subscriptions of stock in said dry dock company.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to petition the Board of Aldermen for a donation of $250 to assist in defraying the expenses of removing said dry docks to this city.

Mr. Nelson stated that in conversation with Mr. Hamilton, Superintendent of the dry docks, he said he was anxious to obtain the influence and co-operation of the city and merchants of Memphis in aid of his enterprise. He at the time gave him very little encouragement, but recently he learned that several lumber dealers, saw mill owners and others had expressed a willingness to take stock and aid in the enterprise; and now, with the influence of the merchants, there would be no difficulty in bringing it here, which is certainly one of great importance to the interests of the city.

Mr. Hartley said that Mr. Hamilton was desirous of bringing his docks here before low water would prevent him. He had recently sounded the water near Fort Pickering in front of where the gunboat Arkansas was built, and he had found eight feet close to shore at the lowest stage of the river. Farther out there was twenty feet, and the place was better for the location of the docks than where they now lie in the Ohio river. Here the docks could be worked at all seasons of the year free from obstructions by ice or other impediments, and he felt satisfied that the enterprise would pay handsomely if properly patronized. The landing for fifteen hundred feet had been given free of charge except taxes. The docks were valuable—having been constructed at a cost of $150,000.

Capt. Lee said that when these docks got into working order here they would bring patronage enough. It cost too much money to take steamers up the river for repairs, to allow them to pass if their work could be properly performed here. The Robert E. Lee and other boats that went up the river last year to repair, grounded and incurred enormous expense by going up. They would not have gone above this if the work could have been performed here.

Mr. Mahan then offered the following, which was carried:

WHEREAS, The present system of wharfage adopted and enforced by the city of Memphis is detrimental to the interest and prosperity of said city; be it therefore

Resolved, By the Chamber of Commerce that the President of the same be instructed to earnestly call the attention of the Mayor and Aldermen of said city to the regulation of the same, in order that said wharfage may not work as a hardship on our local packets, and that said wharfage may be made uniform toward all boats landing at our wharf. That he recommend to them to pass an ordinance to the effect that eight cents per ton be charged on transient as well as local packets.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOAT RACE AGAIN.—On Sunday night about eleven o'clock Messrs. D. C. Dwyer and C. A. Kellogg, members of the Memphis Boat Club, and if we mistake not, of the Ivanhoe crew, came to our editorial rooms and requested us to make certain corrections in a report made by the *Evening Ledger* of Saturday. We took their corrections in their own language, made a three-line heading, and inserted it—knowing, as we said, nothing of the circumstances ourselves, and taking their statements as correct. We intended no offense to the *Ledger*, and worded our own remarks so as to be as complimentary to the *Ledger* as possible. It seems, however, that the youth who presides over the local department of that paper thought we intended to be "sarkastic" in our compliments, and became terribly enraged over it, retorting on us yesterday evening in a most savage manner, and working himself up into a perfect Lilliputian fury—a tempest in a teapot.

Now, as to the boat race, we again say, we know nothing, and will say nothing. Messrs. Dwyer, Kellogg, Littlejohn and Erwin, have assured us that the corrections are right, and Messrs. Mellersh and Beaumont certify they are wrong. It is not our quarrel; they can settle it among themselves, but as to the *Ledger* Local, his whole premises and introductory relating to us individually are a tissue of balderdash not worth the trouble of answering through the columns of a newspaper. Besides, newspapers are not the place to complain of personal grievances.

POLICE ITEMS.

—John Kelly, the negro who attempted to excite a riot and rescue a prisoner from Officer Crupper, a few days ago, was arrested yesterday by Mr. Crupper, and lodged in the Causey Street Station. Yesterday evening he had a trial, and was fined fifty dollars—in default of which he was sent up.

—Andrew Jackson (shade of the mighty), colored, stole some "clothes and things," night before last, and was yesterday arrested therefor. He was sent to 'Squire Hall, before whom he will have a hearing to-day.

—There were seven arrests in the Second District yesterday, most of them for getting outside of too much aqua fortis.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING.—Certificates in this grand drawing can be had in Memphis of Mr. E. S. Plummer, W. H. Passmore & Co., 260 Second street, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s bookstore, 317½ Main street. Circulars containing full particulars furnished on application to either of the above parties. jy28 3tawt

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.—W. Y. Cirode, assignee of P. I. Huette & Co., bankrupts, will sell the balance of the stock at No. 195 Main street, at twenty per cent. below New York and manufacturers' cost, in lots to suit purchasers. Fancy goods, drugs, paints, oils, perfumery, etc. jy23 eod 10t

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

THE allotted time of Dr. James' stay in Memphis having expired, he will in future be addressed at his home office, 91 and 93 Randolph street, Chicago, and postoffice address, box 5863 Chicago, Ill. See advertisement in another column, for particulars.

BATTLE OF THE BUZZARDS.

Smithites on the Rampage—Mass Meeting on the Bluff.

Judge Lewis on the "Brownsville Swindle."

Yesterday evening, as twilight's shades were lengthening into night, a little while after old Sol had sank to rest in the wilds of Arkansas, a band of music, consisting of a big buck nigger and a base drum, another with a fife and a third with a clarionet, mounted the pile of lumber near the tanks on the bluff, and commenced playing "Meet me by moonlight alone." It was not long before it had attracted around it a crowd of loafing steamboat darkies, deck hands, mackerels, and wharf rats of every color and description, who were anxious to know what the music betokened. Their inquiries, addressed to the three sable worthies constituting the band, could elicit nothing but a grunt. Mystery has a charm about it, and in this instance it worked as it always does, and caused the crowd, unable to find out anything definite, to go to surmising; and all sorts of rumors were soon rife. All at once a little shirt-tail darky came tearing through the crowd, and rushing up to the drummer shouted, "Dey's a comin'!" "Who? who?" asked the crowd eagerly. "Whar he?" gasped the drummer, and wiping his face with his coat-tail, again asked, "Whar he?" "*Aigh!*" yelled the little nig, and pointing with his finger at a something which was approaching from the direction of Madison street, with a slow and majestic tread, said, "dar dey!" "Free cheers for de honable Barber Lewis!" then yelled the drummer, and commenced banging the bass drum with frightful energy. "Free cheers for de honable Ginral Smiff!" yelled the fifer, and commenced to blow with redoubled shrillness. "Free cheers for Capt. Ham Carter!" roared the clarionet man, and then all three commenced to play "See, the conquering hero comes." The crowd of niggers, loafers and scalawags that had gathered by this time, was quite numerous, and hearing the names of the three great champions of one wing of the great scalawag party approach, set up a most tremendous cheering and yelling; amid which the "something," dimly seen through the mists of the night, arrived close enough to let the crowd see that it was—it *was*—the immortal Gen. Smiff, the immortaler Barbour Lewis, and the immortalest Capt. Carter—the trio of Moseses that are to lead the Smith wing of the "bust up party" into the land of promise. They were received with open arms, and mounted the woodpile—the band playing "Nigger in the Woodpile" and the crowd cheering. We have not the space or time to tell what was said or done after they mounted the woodpile, but of all the *cussin* and abusing and "showing up" that any set of scalawags ever got, the so-called Brownsville Convention, which went back on the Smith wing of scalawagery, did catch it! Beaumont and Nunn and Fitch had their full share of it! No quarrels are so bitter, no feuds so deadly, no wars so fierce as those waged between members of the same family. And the way that these buzzards did go for each other was perfectly delightful to every decent man who happened to hear it. We stayed and listened for awhile, and heard Judge Lewis give Beaumont a raking down after his usual felicitous style, in which, though he said he never indulged in personalities, he called him everything but a gentleman. About that time, becoming sick at the stomach at something we saw approaching with a reporter's note book in his hand, we incontinently fled. We can stand anything but *that*.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*A. Alston, Clerk and Master.*—The Clerk and Master will take an account to-day in the case of Mercer vs. Bolton et al.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The case of Purdy vs. Southern Express Company still continues to occupy the attention of the Court and jury. The argument in the case will be commenced and will conclude to-day. The next cases on the calendar for trial commence at No. 998, running up as far as possible.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—Motions and arguments on demurrers were heard on yesterday. Writs of inquiry were executed. To-day the minutes of Court will be signed and an adjournment will be had to Court in course, the first Tuesday in August, 1868. The special criminal term commences on the 17th day of August next.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The Jury in the case of the State vs. William O'Hern, larceny, not being able to agree, were discharged from further consideration of the case. The case of the State vs. Fred Russer, murder, was continued over to next term of Court. The case of the State vs. M Gallagher, murder, not being ready for trial, was continued over to another day. The other cases set on the calendar for the week will be called up for trial to-day, and taken up as they are ready.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—Discharges in bankruptcy were granted on yesterday to the following named gentlemen: W. H. Forgey and Thomas P. Aydlett.

DON'T forget that our sale at cost for Boots and Shoes and Hats still continues at our old stand, 279 Main street.
J. T. HANDLAN & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Mortimore at Buena Vista Springs, Russellville, Kentucky.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS, RUSSELLVILLE, Logan county, Ky.—My friends in the South who desire to visit a favorite Watering Place, and those justly celebrated Mineral Springs. As heretofore, I will still devote my attention to treatment of all the various forms of CHRONIC DISEASES, especially to *Diseases of the Lungs* and Organs of the Chest, as also all the various affective forms of FEMALE DISEASES.
jy9 dlwawdm D. MORTIMORE, M. D.

Early Marriages.—Dr. Franklin advocates Early Marriage. Essays for Young Men, on this and other subjects, being a GUIDE TO MARRIAGE and Conjugal Felicity, by benevolent Physicians, sent by mail, in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. ma21 3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Pratt's Southern Made Cotton Gin

THIS GIN is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. Planters cultivating bottom lands are requested to examine the Eureka Gin at Farrington & Howell's, 168 Front street. It will pay for itself in ginning fifty bales. A. N. GUNNIONS, Manufacturer of the Steel Comb Gin before the war but now a planter, gives the following certificate:

MEMPHIS, TENN., January 30, 1868.

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating Cotton on bottom lands of the Mississippi, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, the Eureka Gin, made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This Gin separates the hulls, bolls, etc., from the Seed Cotton, makes a good sample, and is superior to any other Gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Miss., and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect. A. N. GUNNIONS."

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 Saws and Gum Belting, at Factory Prices, addressed to the care of FARRINGTON & HOWELL, 168 Front street, Memphis, promptly filled. Presses and Gearing put up, and Gins repaired by a skillful Gin wright. G. W. TRUEHEART, jy28 3tawim Agent for Daniel Pratt.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The river is declining here and above.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The weather is cloudy and warm.

The river is stationary, with 39 inches in the canal and 39 inches on the New Albany bar.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Yesterday was one of the pleasantest days of the season; it was neither too hot nor too cold, but just such an one as those who live in New York, St. Louis and other Northern cities would hail with pleasure. The river at this point fell three inches in the past twenty-four hours. The Arkansas has thirty-six inches to Pine Bluff, and getting no better fast. White river rejoices in five feet scant to Augusta, while the St. Francis is only navigable to the cut off, which is as high as Miss Hambleton can get without her crutches.

Arrivals.

Steamer Commercial, White river.
" Legal Tender, Louisville.

Departures.

Steamer City of Cairo, St. Louis.
" Natoma, Napoleon.
" Legal Tender, New Orleans.

In Port.

Commercial, Gleaner and Mollie Hambleton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business dull on the levee.

We were picked up again yesterday by placing confidence in other than our local packets. The Hambleton, Natoma, Liberty, Commercial, or any of the St. Louis packets, never "go back" on their friends, but outsiders are not to be depended upon. We "prospected" the Fr

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1868.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 188. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street. W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEIDA SCOTT, No. 288. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, corner Madison and Second. Moses Seelig, W. M.; C. Curtis, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 223. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. H. J. Lynn, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 241. Meets 4th Friday at each month—at South Memphis Hall, corner of Madison and Second. George Mellersh, 32d.·. W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 33d.·. Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

UREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLAR.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

24 Front Street.

HERMES AND MITHRAS Lodges meet in conjunction 4th Wednesday in every month. F. Mellersh, Secretary.

CASIPHIA, Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 18th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarch.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DE LIGNELSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·., William Y. Cirode, 32d, Rec.·.

OSIRIS Council of WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 33d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Rec.·.

I. O. O. F.

GAYOSO ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets on the 1st and 3d Thursday nights of each month. J. H. McClure, C. P.; Geo. Mellersh, H. P.; Thomas Bacon, Scribe. jel

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night, at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acree, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jy12

LAWYERS.

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE.

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,

Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, of that city.

Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors

THIS firm, the junior member of which has had large experience in Departmental and other business during many years' service in Congress, will practice in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims at Washington, where the junior partner will reside. He will also attend to claims before Congress and the Departments.

The office of the firm will be opened in Washington, by the 1st of September next. Meanwhile, communications addressed to ALBERT PIKE, Box 84, P. O., Memphis, or to ROBERT W. JOHNSON, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, will receive prompt attention. jy3 1y

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

Attorney at Law

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

Rooms 5 & 6 Knickerbocker Building,

16 MADISON STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Special attention given to Internal Revenue and Admiralty cases. ma24

WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 1y

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with the same energy and attention to the principals' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

J. H. McCLURE, Shulman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

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KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Rhine Wine. mh30

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my8

Creditors and Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee.
No. 2485, N. R. D.—W. S. Wilkerson, Jas. vs. The Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, et al,

In this cause it appearing that defendants Joseph F. Imbs, John F. Meyer and Louis Fuss (firm of "Imbs, Meyer & Fuss") are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that they make their appearance herein, on or before the first Monday in May, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and cause set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered that all persons claiming to be creditors, or having any character of claims against the "Franklin Insurance and Banking Company of Memphis," shall immediately come into this Court and have themselves made parties to this suit, and file their claims with the Clerk and Master, with proper evidence of the same, that they may severally recover their ratable shares of the assets of said Company, to be distributed in this cause; and that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Daily Appeal for three (3) months from this date.

March 10, 1868.

R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

Estes, Jackson & McDavitt, and E. Burke Pickett, Solicitors. mh11 3m

Extension Step Ladders.

THEY recommend themselves. Useful to the merchant and mechanic, the farmer and the housekeeper. We have just received an assorted lot from the manufacturers. Call and see them.

We keep up our usual supply of the best Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps and Tinware.

O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy28 1w 40 Jefferson street.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Sold by G. D. JOHNSON,
jy1 151 Main street.

Notice.

EXPECTING to be absent from the city for a few months or more, any one having business with me, as Receiver of the Gayoso Savings Institution, or on my private account, will please call on Mr. U. H. Dorion, Jr., at his office, No. 15, over 304 Front street, who is fully authorized to act for me as above. All tenants of stores and offices, and persons who may want to rent same, will please call on him for terms.

jy16 1m S. MOSBY.

NEW YORK CARDS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

DAIRYMEN, FARMERS,

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CONSIGN YOUR

Ashes, Beeswax, Beans,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

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Flax, Cotton,

Furs and Skins,

Dried and Green Fruits,

Grain, Wool, Game,

Poultry, Naval Stores,

Hops, Ginseng, Feathers

Hemp, Provisions,

Oil, Lard, Tallow

Tobacco, Seeds, Sorghum,

Molasses, Etc., Etc.,

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JOSIAH CARPENTER,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

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And receive his weekly PRICE CURRENT of Produce and Groceries, the most complete Price Current published in the United States.

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REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR.

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigrates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age

It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle.

Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mh14 1y

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BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

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THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply those superior instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the In-united Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

☞ All Instruments warranted for overstraining. Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

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Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

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THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, *never to exaggerate*, of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

Those intending to purchase will consult their best interests when they bear in mind that the "E. CARVER CO.'S IMPROVED GINS" can be had with any desired number of saws, either right or left hand motion, by calling on or sending their orders to

ALLISON BROTHERS,

Sole Agents, 270 Front St., Memphis.

Commission Merchants desiring to make purchases of Gin Stands for their customers, will find it to their advantage to call upon us.

jy14 2m ALLISON BROTHERS.

The Mercantile Agency.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the business men of Memphis that they have now on hand the REVISED REFERENCE BOOK, for June, 1868, to which we call especial attention. All business men are respectfully invited to call and examine it, together with the detailed reports on our records. We invite THAT inquiries to prove the value of our institution.

R. G. DUN & CO.
Memphis, July 10, 1868. jy12 1m

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES,

Sold by MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
jy1 301 and 303 Main street.

A CARD.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 22, 1868.

This Bank will recommence business on Monday, 27th inst., under an arrangement with the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, which will insure entire safety to depositors and correspondents, with fresh capital for the transaction of all strictly legitimate business.

Upon the final conclusion of this important negotiation, I can tender to the stockholders of the Bank, and to the mercantile community of Memphis, my sincere congratulations.

REDICK McKEE,
For the Comptroller of the Currency.

Referring to above card, we take pleasure in announcing to our friends and this community, that this Bank will reopen for business on Monday, 27th inst. Having ample capital for the transaction of a general banking business, we solicit the same generous patronage heretofore given us, and we commend the Bank to the entire confidence of this community.

W. H. CHERRY, President.
J. J. FREEMAN, Cashier.
A. WOODRUFF.
HIRAM A. PARTEE.
THOS. R. SMITH.

Committee on Behalf of Directors and Stockholders. jy26 1w

ST. LOUIS.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY
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INCORPORATED 1851.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THOMAS RICHESON.....PRESIDENT
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HAIR GOODS.

Importance of Hair as an Ornament.

WITHOUT A FINE HEAD OF HAIR NO woman can be really beautiful. Without this crowning excellence of beautiful hair, no lady can obtain without buying it at MADAME LAVIGNE. Call and see for yourselves, for artistic styles and elegance, at 269 1-2 Main street, up-stairs, opposite Court Square.

N. B. Wigs, Chignons, etc., Hair Cutting, in any style, done by the professor.

my28 3m MME. LAVIGNE.

To Farmers.

WE are prepared to furnish SACKS, and devote our special attention to the

Storing and Sale of all Wheat

CONSIGNED TO OUR CARE,

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

NO. 254 FRONT STREET.

jy9 1m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

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jy8 3m

100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat Wanted

FOR which we will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE, at the "CITY MILLS," on Third street, near Beal.

jy7 1m A. L. HARRIS & CO.

Depot of the Celebrated

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—AT—

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

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jy4 3m

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Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,

Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,

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DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1850, is centrally located in Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. Dr. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in new days, without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen, Stoppage in Urine, SECONDARY SYPHILIS; the last vestige eradicated